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The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

From the LONDON CHRONICLE *of November* 6.

An AMERICAN, *to thoſe* ENGLISHMEN *who virulently write and talk againſt his* COUNTRYMEN, *ſends this Expoſtulation.*

IF it be true, as ſome of you ſay it is, that our Non-importation Agreements are not obſerved, but that we clandeſtinely import and conſume as much Britiſh Goods as ever, why are you ſo angry with us, and why do you propoſe compelling us to trade with you by Force?

If, as others of you ſay, we do indeed generally forbear importing at preſent, but muſt ſoon from Neceſſity be obliged to break our Agreements, cannot you have a little Patience?

Can you Engliſhmen think your abuſing us in all the Britiſh Papers as Rebels, Knaves, Fools, Traitors, &c. &c. will put us into a better Humour, make us more inclined to come to your Shop, buy your Superfluities, and follow your Faſhions?

Are you abſolutely certain, that there are no poſſible Means whereby we may ſupply ourſelves with Conveniencies and Neceſſaries, without importing them from Great-Britain?

If, through the high Price of Labour, Manufactures are, as you aſſert, impracticable in America, cannot you be quiet, and let us convince ourſelves of our own Folly by Experience, ſince that will make our future commercial Connections with you ſtill ſtronger, and diſcourage future Attempts, when perhaps become more practicable? Is it mere Good-will to us, and Fear of our hurting ourſelves by ſuch Attempts, that you take ſuch Pains to prove they cannot ſucceed? Or is it to convince Government that we may be uſed very ill, without the leaſt Danger of Prejudice to your Trade and Manufactures?

If thoſe Colonies, that entered into the Non-importation Agreement, have done it, as ſome of you aſſert, becauſe they are in bad Circumſtances, deep in Debt to your Merchants, and on the Verge of Bankruptcy, can their refuſing to take more of your Goods, and get deeper into your Debt, be ſo heinous a Crime, as to provoke your calling down upon them national Vengeance?

If the Coloniſts are indeed generally ſuch bad Paymaſters; if your Factors and Agents among them find ſuch infinite Difficulties in getting in your Debts; if the People of America are ſuch a Sett of Hypocrites, Knaves and Cheats, as you repreſent them to be, why, in the Name of common Senſe, are you ſo deſirous of continuing the Commerce with them? Why in ſuch Rage at their refuſing it? Why in ſuch Raptures when you heard, that a few in New-York had broken through the Agreement?

If the American Trade is of ſo little Conſequence to this Nation, as others of you tell us, that your Merchants and Manufacturers do not miſs it; that additional Demands from other Countries more than ſupply the Loſs of it; and that it is not therefore of the ſmalleſt Importance, whether the Americans are pleaſed or diſpleaſed with any Treatment they may receive from Britain, would you then puniſh them for doing you no Injury? If the Trade be only advantageous to them, cannot you leave them (like froward Children, that quarrel with their Bread and Butter) to puniſh themſelves, by going without it?

On the other Hand, if our Commerce and Friendſhip are of ſome Advantage to you, while you are exaſperating this Country againſt the Colonies by Miſrepreſentations and Falſhoods, if you are at the ſame Time by your Abuſes ſo exaſperating that Country againſt this, as that they will from Reſentment exert themſelves more earneſtly to give Encouragement, and finally ſhould ſucceed in every Manufacture, as they have already in ſeveral, will your Country then think that you have been doing it Service?

Do not you ſuppoſe it poſſible that civil Diſſenſions may encourage foreign Inſults? Can you conceive the leaſt Uſe in deſtroying all mutual Regard and Affection between Britain and America? Can you imagine a more diabolical Employment than that of fomenting Miſchief, ſowing the Seeds of civil War, provoking a Prince againſt his Subjects, Fathers againſt their Children, and promoting deadly Feuds between different Branches of the ſame Family?

Do you think it impoſſible that England may ever need Aſſiſtance from the Colonies? Do you think it quite out of the Courſe of human Affairs, that Britons ſhould ever have Occaſion to ſeek an Aſylum in America? Would it not be more comfortable to you and your Children to find there Liberty and Friends, than Slavery and Enemies?

To the PRINTER of the LONDON CHRONICLE.

SIR, *November* 8, 1770.

MUCH abuſe has lately been thrown out againſt the Colonies, by the Writers for the American Part of our Adminiſtration. Our Fellow Subjects there are continually repreſented as Rebels to their Sovereign, and inimical to the Britiſh Nation; in order to create a Diſlike of them here, that the harſh Meaſures which have been taken, and are intended againſt them, may not be blamed by the People of England. Therefore to prevent our being led into Miſtakes in ſo important a Buſineſs, it is fit that a full and particular Account of the Riſe and preſent State of our Miſunderſtanding with the Colonies ſhould be laid before the Public. This, from the Opportunites I have had, and the Pains I have taken to inform myſelf, I think I am enabled to do, and I hope I ſhall do it with Truth and Candor.

The Fact then is, that there is not, nor has been any Rebellion in America. If the Reſcue of a Seizure by Smugglers, or the Drubbing an Informer or low Cuſtom-Houſe Officer, were Rebellion, England, Scotland, and Ireland, might be ſaid to be in Rebellion almoſt every Week in the Year, and Inſtances of that Kind are much fewer in America than here. The Americans were ever attached to the Houſe of Hanover, and honour their preſent gracious Sovereign ſincerely. This is therefore a groundleſs Calumny. Nor have they any Enmity to Britain; they love and honour the Name of Engliſhman; they were fond of Engliſh Manners, Faſhions, and Manufactures; they had no Deſire of breaking the Connection between the two Countries, but wiſhed a perpetual Intercourſe of good Offices, Commerce, and Friendſhip. They are always willing to give Aids to the Crown, in Proportion to their Abilities: They think, however, and have always thought, that they themſelves have alone the Right of granting their own Money, by their own Repreſentatives in Aſſembly met, and that the Parliament of Britain hath no Right to raiſe a Revenue from them without their Conſent.

The Parliament hath, nevertheleſs, of late made ſeveral Attempts to raiſe ſuch a Revenue among them.

Heretofore, whenever the Colonies thought themſelves aggrieved by Britiſh Government, they applied for Redreſs by humble Petition; and it was uſual to receive and conſider their Petitions, and give them a reaſonable Anſwer.

They proceeded in the ſame Manner on the late Occaſions. They ſent over Petitions after Petitions to the Houſe of Commons, and ſome to the Houſe of Lords. Theſe were ſcarce any of them received. Some (offered while the Acts were under Conſideration) were refuſed on this Reaſon, that it was againſt an Order of the Houſe to receive Petitions againſt Money Bills; others, becauſe they contained Expreſſions that called the Right of Parliament in Queſtion; and therefore, it was ſaid, no Member dared to preſent them. Finding the Petitions of ſeparate Colonies were not attended to, they thought to give them more Weight by petitioning jointly. To this End a Congreſs of Committees from all the Aſſemblies was held at New-York, when Petitions to the King and both Houſes of Parliament were agreed to, and ſent hither. But theſe could not be received, or were rejected, on the Pretence that the Congreſs was an illegal Aſſembly, which had no Right to petition. Laſtly, on Occaſion of the Duty Act, the Aſſemblies propoſed, by a Correſpondence with each other, to obtain Attention, by ſending at the ſame Time ſimilar Petitions. Theſe were intended to the King their Sovereign, requeſting his gracious Influence with his Parliament to procure them Redreſs. But this they were told by the American Miniſter, was a FLAGITIOUS * Attempt! All the Governors were by him directed to prevent it, or to diſſolve the Aſſemblies that perſiſted in it; and ſeveral of them were accordingly diſſolved. And of thoſe Petitions that neverthleſs came hither, and were preſented, it is ſaid that no Notice was ever taken, or any Anſwer given to them.

By this Management the ancient well contrived Channel of Communication between the Head and Members of this great Empire, through which the Notice of Grievances could be received, that Remedies might be applied, hath been cut off. How wiſely, the Public will judge. Hiſtory of a ſimilar Conduct in the Miniſtry of Spain, with Regard to the Low Countries, makes one doubt a little the Prudence (in any Government, how great ſoever) of diſcouraging Petitions, and treating Petitioners (how mean ſoever) with Contempt.

Inſtead of *preventing* Complaints by removing the Cauſes, it has been thought beſt that Soldiers ſhould be ſent to *ſilence* them.

The Soldiers have behaved in ſuch a Manner as to occaſion more Complaints.

They took Poſſeſſion of the public Building in which the Aſſembly or Parliament of New-England uſually convenes, obliged the Members to paſs through Lanes of Men in Arms to get to their Chamber, diſturbing them in their Debates, by drumming and piping in and round the Houſe, and pointed the Cannon againſt the Doors, treating the Province and People with every Indignity and Inſult, proper to provoke their Reſentment, and produce ſome raſh Action, that might juſtify making a Maſſacre among them. And they have fired upon and murdered ſeveral of the Inhabitants.

The Americans, upon the Treatment their Petitions had repeatedly received, determined to petition no more: But ſaid to one another, "We are too remote from Britain to have our "Complaints regarded by the Parliament there, eſpecially as we "have no Share in their Election, nor any Repreſentatives among "them. They will not hear *us*, but perhaps they will hear *their* "*own People*, their Merchants and Manufacturers, who are main-"tained and enriched in ſome Degree by the Commerce with our "Country. Let us agree to with-hold that Commerce till our "Grievances are redreſſed. This will afford thoſe People a "Foundation for petitioning, and they will be attended to, as "they were on a former Occaſion, and meet with Succeſs." This Reaſoning and Expectation were the ſole Foundation of the Non-importation Agreements in America, and *not any Enmity to Britain.*

In this Expectation it ſeems they were miſtaken. The Merchants trading to North-America, not well liking the Miniſtry, unwilling to ſolicit, or be obliged to them for any Thing, and hoping ſoon to ſee a Change for others more to their Mind, were backward in petitioning the Parliament. And when they did petition, the City being out of Favour at Court, their Petition was very little attended to, and produced no Effect. To prevent the Manufacturers from taking any Part in the Affair, they have been artfully amuſed with Aſſurances that the Colonies could not long ſubſiſt without the Trade, that Manufactures among themſelves were impoſſible, that they might depend there would be an extraordinary Demand for Goods, as ſoon as the total Want of Conveniencies ſhould compel the Americans to reſume the Commerce; and therefore they would do well to be quiet, mind their Buſineſs, and get a great Stock of Goods beforehand, to be ready for that Demand, when the advanced Price would make them ample Amends for the Delay.

In the mean Time the Merchants in America have reaped great Advantages. They have ſold off moſt of the old Goods that lay upon their Hands; they have got in moſt of their Debts from the People, and have in a great Meaſure diſcharged their Debt to England, that bore a heavy Intereſt; this they have done at an Advantage of near 20 per Cent. in moſt of the Colonies, by the Lowneſs of Exchange, occaſioned by the Non-importation; and this Nation has loſt near that Proportion (if I am rightly informed) on all the Money drawn for theſe by Britiſh Agents, to pay and provide for the Troops and Ships of War, and to diſcharge other Expences of contingent Service. This Loſs muſt amount to a very great Sum, beſides the Loſs in Commerce.

Many of theſe Merchants in America, however, having nearly compleated theſe Points, and ſeeing the main End of their Agreement (the total Abolition of the Duties) not likely to be ſoon obtained as they expected, begin to grow uneaſy under the Delay, and are rather deſirous of altering the Agreement made againſt general Importation, and reducing it to the Excluſion of thoſe commercial Articles only, on which the Duties are, or ſhall be impoſed. But the Generality of the People in America, the Artizans in the Towns, and the Farmers throughout the Country, finding the Non-importation advantageous to them all; to the Artizans, as it occaſions fuller Employment, and encourages the Beginners that introduce new Arts; and to the Farmers, as it prevents much uſeleſs Expence in their Families, and thereby enables them more expeditiouſly to improve their Plantations to the raiſing a greater Produce, at the ſame Time that it is a Spur to domeſtic Induſtry, in ſuch Manufactures as, though not fine, are now become faſhionable and reputable, and, from their ſuperior Strength, are much more ſerviceable than the flimſy Fineries that uſed to be made for them in Britain; and all feeling the Advantage of having had Money returned into the Country for its Produce, from Spain, Portugal, Italy (and even from England, ſince the Balance of Trade has turned againſt her) inſtead of thoſe Britiſh Superfluities for which all that Caſh was formerly remitted, or ordered into England; I ſay, the Generality of the People in America, pleaſed with this Situation of Things, and reliſhing the Sweets of it, have now taken the Lead, in a great Degree, out of the Hands of the Merchants, and in Town and County Meetings are entering into ſolemn Reſolutions, not to purchaſe or conſume Britiſh Commodities, if they are imported, till the Acts they eſteem injurious to their Privileges are repealed; and that if any Merchants do import before that Time, they will mark them as Enemies to their Country, and never deal with them when the Trade ſhall be opened. This is now become a Reſtraint upon the Merchants. A Party, however, of thoſe at New-York, have broken through the Agreement, and ordered Goods; and the Merchants here, who had long lain idle, being rejoiced at this Opening, have ſent them over immenſe Quantities, expecting a quick Sale, and ſpeedy Returns. But the Event is yet very uncertain. The Trade of New-York was chiefly with Eaſt New-Jerſey and Connecticut, their two neighbouring Colonies, and theſe have reſolved to have no farther Dealings with that City. Several Counties, too, of the Province of New-York, and the greateſt Part of the Inhabitants of the City itſelf, have proteſted againſt the Infraction of the Agreement, and determined not to buy or uſe the Goods when they arrive. So that the Exporters begin now to apprehend that their ſanguine Hopes will be diſappointed. And as Rhode Iſland has returned to the Agreement, ſome think it not unlikely that New-York may do the ſame.

What Remedy, if any, the Wiſdom of Parliament ſhall think fit to apply to theſe Diſorders, a little Time will ſhew. Mean while, I cannot but think that thoſe Writers, who buſily employ their Talents in endeavouring to exaſperate this Nation againſt the Colonies, are doing it a very ill Office: For their virulent Writings being diſperſed among the Inhabitants of the Plantations (who read all our Papers and Pamphlets, and imagine them of greater Eſtimation here than they really are) do in ſome Degree irritate the Coloniſts againſt a Country which treats them, as they imagine, ſo injuriouſly:----And on our Side, as nothing is likely to be well done that is done in Anger; as Cuſtomers are not naturally brought back to a Shop by unkind Uſage; as the Americans are growing, and ſoon will be, a great People, and their Friendſhip or Enmity become daily of more and more Conſequence; as their Fiſheries, their coaſting Trade, their Weſt India and European Trades, greatly increaſe the Numbers of Engliſh Seamen, and thereby augment our naval Power; as their joint Operations with our's in Time of War, muſt make the whole national Effort more weighty and more effectual; as Enmities between Countries, foſtered and promoted till they have taken Root, are ſcarce ever to be eradicated; and, when thoſe Countries are under the ſame Prince, ſuch Enmities are of the moſt miſchievous Conſequence, encouraging foreign Enemies, weakening the whole Empire, and tending to its Diſſolution; therefore I cannot but wiſh, that no Steps may be taken againſt the Coloniſts, tending to abridge their Privileges, alter their Charters, or inflict Puniſhments on them, at the Inſtance of *angry Governors, diſcarded Agents, or raſh indiſcreet Officers of the Cuſtoms*, who, having quarrelled with them, are their Enemies, and are daily irritating Government here againſt them, by Miſrepreſentations of their Actions, and Aggravations of their Faults, with much Malice: I hope the great Principle of common Juſtice, that *no Man ſhould be condemned unheard*, will not by us be violated in the Caſe of a whole People; and that lenient Meaſures will be adopted, as moſt likely to heal the Wound effectually: For harſh Treatment may increaſe the Inflammation, make the Cure leſs practicable, and in Time bring on the Neceſſity of an Amputation; Death indeed to the ſevered Limb, Weakneſs and Lameneſs to the mutilated Body.

N. N.

* *See Lord H----------'s Letters to the Governors.*

To the PUBLIC.

HAVING, in the new-papers of laſt week, publiſhed a Narrative of facts relative to the manor of Lowther, *from which, I flatter myſelf, it plainly appears, that the part I acted, during my agency in that buſineſs, was fair and honeſt, I now proceed to that part of Meſſieurs* Tilghman *and* Lukens's *charge againſt me, where they aſſert, that my grants for lands at* Muncy, "muſt *have been obtained by fraudulent practices, and impoſitions on the Proprietary officers.*"---*In anſwer to which, I beg leave to lay before the Public the following ſhort ſtate of the caſe, under a perſuaſion, that it will be ſufficient to invalidate their charges againſt me, in the minds of the candid and judicious.*

In Anno 1768, *I applied to the land-office for ſundry patents of land in the province of* Pennſylvania, *lying on the Weſt branch of the river* Suſquehannah, *on a creek known by the name of* Muncy Creek, *grounded on ſundry orders and warrants of ſurvey, and conſequent regular ſurveys made by the Proprietary officers, which patents were executed to me on the cuſtomary valuable conſiderations paid, and quit-rents reſerved. The lands were ſufficiently deſcribed in the ſurveys, and their ſituation well known to the ſurveyors, and the whole affair was tranſacted by the proper officers, in the cuſtomary public offices, and in every reſpect in uſual form.*

The lands in queſtion, were not, at the time of the ſealing of part of the patents, purchaſed of the Indians, *at leaſt they were included in the grand purchaſe of* 1768, *and part of the patents were ſealed afterwards. All the queſtion then, that I can ſee ariſing here, is, whether patents, regularly obtained for lands in* Pennſylvania, *not purchaſed of the* Indians, *are valid in law againſt the Proprietaries--or whether the Proprietaries, ſubſequent to ſuch patents, can purchaſe the lands, ſo patented, of the* Indians, *and make new grants of them to new purchaſers, and legally ouſt the firſt patentees. I leave the queſtion to be decided by the Public for the preſent, or by due courſe of law in any future time, when the Proprietaries, or their grantees, ſhall bring their actions againſt me, or any perſons claiming under me. At preſent I ſhall only remark, that titles to lands, obtained in the ſame manner, are not new---that one of the very men who has* modeſtly *lent his name to calumniate me, now holds lands in* Buffaloe Valley, *ſurveyed ſeveral years before my firſt ſurvey at* Muncy, *both places equally unpurchaſed of the* Indians *at the times of ſurvey---And I have reaſon to think, that had any other perſon, than one of the fraternity of* Proprietary land-dealers, *obtained poſſeſſion of this tract, in the ſame manner, he would have been loaded with abuſe as I have been; for it appears, that what they charge as fraudulent in me, they conſider as* fair *and* equitable *in themſelves---- But ſhould they* admit *that ſuch a proceeding is equally criminal in themſelves, this tranſaction muſt then have been winked at, as a reward to the poſſeſſor to ſign his name to the unjuſt accuſations againſt me--in hopes, perhaps, of intimidating me into a ſurrender of my intereſt into the hands of my accuſers, who follow the buſineſs of land-jobbing, and who ſeem to look with a wiſhful eye upon my acquiſitions.---I diſclaim all fraud or ſecret unfair practices in my dealings, and challenge the ſaid advertiſers, and all other Proprietary officers, to make appear any thing againſt me of fraudulent practices, or to vindicate any ſtate of facts different from the above.*

In

[For more Advertiſements ſee the ſupplement.]

In fine, I hereby complain bedwily to the Public againſt Meſſieurs Tilghman *and* Lukens, *for vilifying and aſperſing my character, as a fraudulent perſon, in the public news-papers, when nothing more can be made appear againſt me, than being hardy enough to claim lands from the Proprietaries grant, which I am told, by counſel learned in the law, are clearly defenſible by the moſt eſtabliſhed maxims of law.*

Philad. Jan. 14, 1771. SAMUEL WALLIS.

PETERSBURGH, October 5.

THE 3d Inſtant, being the Empreſs's Coronation Day, was celebrated with extraordinary Magnificence. Her Imperial Majeſty took this Opportunity to recompence the Services of ſeveral of her principal Officers, by granting them diſtinguiſhing Marks of her Favour. Count Alexis Orlow was appointed a Knight of St. George of the Firſt Claſs, with the Penſion annexed to that Dignity, beſides a Preſent of 100,000 Rubles, and the honourable Prerogative of hoiſting during his whole Life the Imperial Flag. Count Fedor, his Brother, is promoted to the Rank of Lieutenant General, and the Enſigns of the Order of St. George of the Second Claſs, with the Penſion annexed to that Dignity, and a Preſent of 50,000 Rubles. Admiral Spiritow has received the Order of St. Andrew, with an Eſtate inhabited by 2700 Peaſants. Admiral Greeck, who, as well as the Officers abovementioned, diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the Deſtruction of the Turkiſh Fleet, received a Preſent of 20,000 Rubles, with the Enſigns and Penſion of the Order of St. George of the Third Claſs. Her Imperial Majeſty likewiſe ordered 200,000 Rubles to be diſtributed among the other Officers of the Fleet in the Archipelago. Several other Promotions and Gratifications were made that Day.

Ploczk, Oct. 16. We are aſſured they have conſtructed at Azoph, a Ruſſian Fleet, conſiſting of 65 flat-bottom Veſſels, each having on board two twenty-four Pounders, and that this Fleet, which will take on board 12,000 Men, is to ſail to the Black Sea, in order to ſecond General Tottleben, or to aſſiſt in any other Enterprize that may be thought proper.

Smolenſko, Oct. 20. According to our laſt Advices from Seopol, we learn, that Count Panin, after having left a ſtrong Garriſon at Bender, and detached a Body of Troops to attack Oczakow, had retired with the reſt of his Army to his laſt Year's Winter Quarters. The Booty made at Bender is much more conſiderable than that ſeized at Choczim.

Newcaſtle, Oct. 27. Receipt to cure French Vanity, and Spaniſh Inſolence. "Go to Portſmouth, and take of Ships of the Line, made of true Britiſh Hearts of Oak, *quant. ſuff.* and diſtribute among theſe ſome Thouſands of Engliſh Sailors; let the Royal George ride at their Head up the Atlantic, and let Hawke thunder in the Stern. Thus equipped, ſteer left-hand Ways to Breſt and Cadiz, bombard the latter, and ſalute the former in the Engliſh Way with *un Coup mortel*: This Doſe will be ſo effectual, that it will require no Repetition; it will at once make the French polite, and the Spaniards courteous."

Admiralty-Office, Oct. 24. The following Gentlemen were appointed Flag-Officers, viz. Robert Hughes, Eſq; to be Rear-Admiral of the Red. Clark Gayton, John Barker, and Lucius O'Brian, Eſquires, to be Rear-Admirals of the White. John Montague, Thomas Craven, and James Sayer, Eſquires, to be Rear-Admirals of the Blue. And to rank as ſuch with Officers of the ſame Flag, according to their Seniority as Captains.

LONDON.

October 23. The Report of an Augmentation of his Majeſty's Land Forces, we are aſſured, is without Foundation.

October 25. Captain Elliot, lately appointed to the Command of his Majeſty's Ship the Portland, is ſo well reſpected by the Seamen for his Bravery and Humanity, that his Ship was manned by Volunteers in about three Days.

Extract of a private Letter from Conſtantinople.

"The North-eaſtern Parts of Europe are at preſent both delighted and terrified by a Species of Magnificence, with which the World has been for ſome Time unacquainted. The Grand Signor has at laſt taken the Field in Perſon. He is the only Turkiſh Emperor who has headed his own Armies ſince the Time of Solyman the Magnificent. It was obſerved, that the Grand Signor, who, through all the Accidents of this War, had preſerved a natural or affected Tranquility, came out of his Haram ſolicitous and dejected, having been, as it is ſuppoſed, ruffled by the Diſorder of the Women and their Attendants, of whom ſome were weeping and fainting, becauſe they were ſelected for the March, and others furious and clamorous, becauſe, being left behind, they thought themſelves neglected. But in the Courts of Eaſtern Princes, Fear and Reſentment are idle Paſſions. The Order of the Maſter muſt be obeyed. The Grand Signor ſets out with a Pomp becoming what he ſtyles himſelf, the Maſter of the World. The imperial Tent contains a Square of an Hundred Feet every Way, and is covered on the Outſide with the coſtlieſt Tapeſtry. All the Furniture is of Silver, and over every Apartment, into which it is divided, is a Banner, interwove with golden Threads, and edged with Diamonds. The Creſcent, which is raiſed high over the Entrance, is of maſſy Gold. Around this Pavilion are the Tents of his Women, and their Attendants, into which it is Death to enter, and which are therefore diſtinguiſhed from all others by a Covering of yellow Silk, and by white Plumes of Oſtrich Feathers waving on their Tops. Their March is little leſs magnificent than their Encampment. The Waggons which convey the Women, and which are probably the ſame as the Harmamaxæ of the ancient Perſians, are covered in like Manner with yellow Silk; and the Harneſs of the Horſes is adorned with Pearls. When the Women diſmount from theſe Carriages, Notice is given by a particular Sound of the Inſtruments of War, and the whole Army turn their Backs, that they may not look upon them. It is eaſy to perceive, that however this Magnificence may gratify the Sultan's Vanity, it can contribute little to his Succeſs. The Ruſſians will fight with more Eagerneſs to gain theſe Riches for themſelves, than the Turks to preſerve them for their Maſter.

"That no Encouragement may however be wanting, on the fifth Day of their March was publiſhed the following Proclamation:

"Be it known to the invincible Defenders of our illuſtrious Empire, the Officers and Soldiers of the Army now marching to chaſtiſe Inſolence, and ſupport Juſtice, that ſince the Sultan has put himſelf at the Head of his faithful Troops, it is his Pleaſure that his Preſence be perceived not more by the Strictneſs of his Diſcipline, than by the Splendor of his Liberality. He therefore makes it known to the utmoſt Limits of his Camp, that when his Cannon ſhall have ſwept away Reſiſtance, and his Scymitar ſhall have fallen on the Neck of Obſtinacy; when he ſhall hear no Voice but that of Supplication, and ſhall ſee nothing but the Duſt of Armies flying before him, he will reward his ſteady Followers, by diſtributing amongſt them the Spoils of the Conquered. He will give them Kingdoms to be parcelled out, and Cities to be ſet to Sale. Let them look round the Territories of their Enemies, and conſider them as their own Poſſeſſions. Let them number the Armies that oppoſe them, and conſider them as the Slaves, by whoſe future Labour thoſe Poſſeſſions ſhall be cultivated."

"It was obſerved that when his Proclamation was publiſhed, it produced no great Exultation. The whole Army was ſilent, except a few Troops, which were prepared before hand to receive it with Acclamations."

A Letter from Conſtantinople, dated September 3, ſays, "The Janiſſaries, tired with the preſent War, and not being able to avoid following the Grand Signor's Orders to ſtay in the Army, had Recourſe to a Diſguiſe to exempt themſelves from it, but their Scheme was diſcovered by the Kaimakan. They were dreſſed like Chiokadars, that is, Servants to People of Diſtinction, but as their Numbers encreaſed daily, the Kaimakan had the Curioſity to take off ſome of their Shoes, to ſee if they had not the Mark that all the Janiſſaries have round their Feet, occaſioned by the narrow red Shoes they wear, and by this Means they were diſcovered. The Grand Signor reproached them in Perſon, and after threatening them, in caſe of any future Event of the Kind, he gave ſtrict Orders to make diligent Search after them, and oblige all the Janiſſaries to join the Grand Viſir at the Army."

October 27. Yeſterday Sir Piercy Brett, Knight, formerly Rear Admiral of the Red, kiſſed his Majeſty's Hand at St. James's, on his being appointed Vice Admiral of the White.

On Thurſday the Lords of the Admiralty received Letters from ſeveral Noblemen and Gentlemen in the Country, informing them, that they would uſe every legal Method to provide Hands to man the Fleets now fitting out.

October 30. It is imagined that Earl Ferrers will ſoon be appointed an Admiral, that Nobleman having been formerly many Years in the Sea Service, and is eſteemed a Man of great Judgment and Valour. It is remarkable of Lord Ferrers, that he is the leaſt under the Influence of Party of almoſt any of the Houſe of -------, as he ſometimes votes with the Majority, ſometimes with the Minority, according as his Judgment and Conſcience direct, as to the Matter in Debate.

A Gentleman who landed from the Continent, laſt Wedneſday, ſays, that the French King, ſo far from ſaying (as mentioned in the Papers) "Let me have no War; let me have no War;" gave theſe Orders fourteen Days ago, "Let all my Fleets be ready, and every Regiment that can be ſpared, be within four Miles of my Shores." He adds, that the French are poſſeſſed of Plenty of Money, without any new Tax.

Nov. 1. Yeſterday there was a full Board of Admiralty, at which Sir Edward Hawke preſided, when ſome more Ships were ordered to be put into Commiſſion.

A Gentleman of this City was a few Days ago called on to give his Reaſons for refuſing to pay the Land-tax for his Eſtates in a certain County, or ſuffer his Tenants to pay it; he anſwered that he will never pay a Farthing till he is legally repreſented in Parliament, and that if his Tenants pay the Tax, he will not allow it them again.

We hear that the Viceroy of a neighbouring Kingdom, on finding the Increaſe of popular Clamour, has, to appeaſe the Mal-contents, and to avert their Anger, with reſpect to himſelf, drawn a Portrait lately of a Lord Lieutenant in his own Perſon, with both his Hands tied behind him.

We can aſſure the Public, that the Right Hon. Lord Mayor has ſent particular Directions to all the Conſtables in this City, who have Preſs-warrants, not to put any Perſon on board the Tender, without firſt carrying them before a Magiſtrate.

Nov. 3. We have it averred to us, that a certain Nobleman (againſt whom the Proceedings of Wedneſday, at Weſtminſter, were particularly pointed) happening, juſt after the breaking up of the Aſſembly, to meet in Saville-row, a Patriot Commoner of great Fortune, his Lordſhip cried out, "Well, Sir, what have been the Motions of the Ragamuffins in Weſtminſter-hall?"---- "Why, my Lord, the Ragamuffins have unanimouſly carried a Motion to have no *Impeachment*, till they are ſure of *Decollation*."

Orders are given for all the Crews of the Men of War that arrive from foreign Stations, to be turned over on board the Guard Ships, in order to compleat the different Squadrons going abroad.

To the KING's moſt Excellent Majeſty,

The humble Addreſs, Remonſtrance, and Petition of the ELECTORS of the City and Liberty of WESTMINSTER.

May it pleaſe your MAJESTY,

AS long as we have any Confidence left in the Integrity of your Majeſty's Intentions, and in the Sincerity of your Declarations, we cannot ceaſe moſt humbly, though earneſtly, to implore your Royal Interpoſition in Behalf of a loyal and much injured People. We have already petitioned your Majeſty for a Diſſolution of the preſent Parliament. That Power is wiſely and inconteſtably placed by the Conſtitution in your Majeſty, for the Benefit of your People. There are but two Situations in which it can be exerciſed----either when the People are diſſatisfied, or when they are ſatisfied with the Conduct of their Repreſentatives. If your Majeſty means wholly to decline this Power, as irreconcilable with the Principles of the Conſtitution; the People will loſe a conſtitutional Remedy: If your Majeſty means to retain it, and to exerciſe it only in the latter Caſe, as it has been very recently, and without Scruple, exerciſed over the American Aſſemblies, it can never be a Benefit, but, on the contrary, muſt be a grievous Injury to your Subjects. Your faithful City and Liberty of Weſtminſter do therefore moſt earneſtly implore your Majeſty to exert it now, when the whole Kingdom is moſt juſtly and generally offended with the Conduct of this Parliament.

With the moſt dutiful Reſpect to your Majeſty, and with the moſt inviolable Attachment to your Royal Perſon and Family, we beg Leave to repreſent to your Majeſty, that the Redreſs of every Grievance, the Security of all our violated Rights, the Relief of all our Sufferings, the Prayer of every Petition, the Reſtoration of Unanimity, Harmony, and Peace *(ſo often recommended by your Majeſty from the Throne)* are all entirely in your Majeſty's Power to bellow: For the Injuries we have ſuſtained, and the Evils of which we complain, have been voted and produced by your Majeſty's own Miniſters, Officers, and Servants, and by thoſe Members of Parliament eſpecially, who are under the immediate Influence of the Crown.

Your Majeſty has long been ſo happily ſituated, as to have a Choice of Means to give Redreſs and Contentment to your People. Either by removing ſuch of your Servants who have done the Wrong (inſtead of diſmiſſing thoſe who refuſed their Concurrence) or by diſſolving the preſent Parliament: That ſo, ſince no adequate Proviſion has hitherto been made, to prevent the Crown and its Miniſters from chuſing all their Servants and Dependants from amongſt the Repreſentatives of the People, the People, by a freſh Election, may have an Opportunity of chuſing for their Repreſentatives thoſe who ſhall not be the Servants and Dependants of the Crown and its Miniſters.

By the Choice of independent, unbiaſſed, and real Repreſentatives of the People, and by the Meaſures which ſuch Men will naturally take for our Security, we truſt, under the good Providence of God, that we ſhall not continue to ſee in this Kingdom Electors denied the Right of Election, Juries denied the Right of Judgment, and Petitioners denied the Right of Complaint."

Nov. 5. His Majeſty has commanded Orders to be tranſmitted to all the Governors of Forts, both in and out of Great-Britain, to ſend an Account of their Strength, and loſe no Time in making Application for ſuch Supplies of Men and Ammunition, as are neceſſary for the greater Security of thoſe Places from the Depredations of any Enemy.

Nov. 6. It is ſaid that a Body of Gentlemen, not fewer than ſixty in Number, at a Meeting held in the City on Friday Evening, came to the unanimous Reſolution of not paying any Land-tax this Year.

On Thurſday laſt Captain F------, late of a Ship belonging to Virginia, was lodged in Woodſtreet Compter, on a Charge againſt him for the wilful Murder of two Sailors, and a Boy, on board the ſaid Ship on the High Seas. He was on Saturday examined before the Lord Mayor, when the Facts appearing very clear, on the Depoſitions of two Seamen, who were on board the Veſſel, he was committed to the above Priſon, in order to take his Trial at the next Seſſion of Admiralty, which will be held ſome Time next Month.

At the Meeting of the Freeholders at York, on the 25th of September laſt, Sir George Armytage ſaid, "What is to be expected "by a Repetition of our Grievances in another Application to "the Throne, while that pernicious Influence prevails, is evident, "I doubt not, to every one preſent. *Shall we again kneel at that "Altar, where our moſt ardent Prayers have been ineffectual?* For "my Part, *I ſhall not vote for a Remonſtrance.*"

The Speech of the Common Serjeant, on preſenting the Lord Mayor elect, was very judicious and complimentary to the Integrity and Abilities of his Lordſhip. The Lord Commiſſioner Smyth, in his Anſwer, only ſaid, "Sir, I am told that the Livery "of London choſe you, and the Court of Aldermen approved "you, as Lord Mayor: I am now, in the King's Name, to tell "you, that his Majeſty likewiſe approves you."

Two Cabinet Councils were held on the laſt Diſpatches received from his Excellency Lord Viſcount Stormont.

We are told Lord Chatham has a Plan for accomodating all domeſtic Differences, which his Lordſhip will read in the Houſe of Lords ſoon after the opening the enſuing Seſſion of Parliament.

It is aſſerted, that Lord Hillſborough will ſoon quit the Superintendancy of American Affairs, and aſſume another important Department in Adminiſtration.

The Engliſh reſiding at Liſbon are perpetually complaining of Portugueſe Ingratitude: Shall we never repay this Conduct by a Specimen of *Britiſh Reſentment?*

Every maritime Power in Europe is at this Time encreaſing her naval Force. Is it to be ſuppoſed that all theſe Preparations can end in any Thing leſs than a War?

Killegrew being told that King Charles the Second's Noſe was ſore, ſaid, "No Wonder, when his Majeſty has been led by it ſo long."

Nov. 7. It is now poſitively ſaid at the Weſt-End of the Town, that a reſpectable Part of the preſent Armament will in a few Days be diſpatched for the Tagus, to procure a full Satisfaction for the many Injuries done to our Commerce by the moſt ungrateful Court of Portugal, whoſe Country we have ſaved in Time of War and Famine.

The manufacturing Part of the Inhabitants of Paris is ſo much diſtreſſed by the inhanced Price of every Neceſſary of Life, that the Bourgeois, or Citizens, are under the greateſt Apprehenſions of an Inſurrection.

The Vintage through France has univerſally failed, on which Account the Price of ordinary Wine is very much advanced, to the great Diſtreſs of the Poor, whoſe Drink is chiefly Wine.

Bread in France is riſen to Five Sous in the Pound, which is double the Price to what it is in this City, notwithſtanding they have had a very plentiful Harveſt.

A Letter from Portſmouth informs us, that two Foreigners were very buſy, on Friday laſt, in making Obſervations on the Harbours, &c. but that being ſpoke to rather too haſtily, by a Gentleman, who had noticed them, they ſuddenly withdrew.

We find that the implacable Hatred which the King of Spain entertains for the Engliſh, aroſe from the Behaviour of an Engliſh Captain at Naples, whilſt he was Monarch of that Kingdom. A Proof of his fine Underſtanding!

Nov. 8. A true Anecdote of the late Mr. Whitefield.---In the early Part of his Life, this Gentleman was preaching in the open Fields, when a Drummer happened to be preſent, who was determined to interrupt his pious Buſineſs, and rudely beat his Drum in a violent Manner, in order to drown the Preacher's Voice. Mr. Whitefield ſpoke very loud, but was not ſo powerful as the Inſtrument: He therefore called out to the Drummer in theſe Words:---"Friend, you and I ſerve the two greateſt Maſters exiſting, but in different Callings; you beat up for Volunteers for King George; I for the Lord Jeſus Chriſt. In God's Name then don't let us interrupt each other; the World is wide enough for us both, and we may get Recruits in Abundance." This Speech had ſuch an Effect, that the Drummer went away in great Good-humour, and left the Preacher in full Poſſeſſion of the Field.

Nov. 10. Laſt Week, at a Meeting of many Freeholders of Middleſex, at the Denmark Tavern, it was unanimouſly agreed to refuſe to pay the Land-tax for the Year enſuing; and ſeveral Gentlemen of the City have come to the ſame Reſolution.

On Wedneſday M. Mouchin Pouſchin, the Ruſſian Ambaſſador, had an Interview with the Spaniſh Ambaſſador at his Houſe, when, it is ſaid, much Altercation enſued.

The Remonſtrance of the Weſtminſter Electors, preſented on Wedneſday by Sir Robert Bernard, is ſigned, "By Order of the general Meeting, John Wilkes, Chairman," and not by any other Hands.

If War with Spain is unavoidable (ſays a Correſpondent) let us comprehend France in our Declaration. Let no Chicanery on the Side of the latter, put off the Blow till ſhe is able to ward it away. The Houſe of Bourbon is united; and when any Branch of it pretends to be your Friend, while the others are at War, that Branch means to deceive. We know where France is vulnerable: Fortune herſelf cannot prevent her Sugar-Iſlands from falling into our Hands. Turn the Wealth of her Weſt-Indies into our own Commerce, and ſhe loſes the Means of continuing the War.

Letters from Genoa, by Yeſterday's Mail, adviſe, that they had it from Marſeilles, that the French Merchants had ſuſtained a Loſs, during the preſent War in the Levant, of no leſs than Seven Millions of Piaſtres.

A certain popular Gentleman having lately taken the Lead in ſome public Proceedings, contrary to the Opinion of many eminent Lawyers, we are told, that the Security given for his good Behaviour for ſeven Years, is likely to be agitated during the preſent Term at Weſtminſter.

The caſe of Preſs-warrants *has been accurately ſtated by the direction of the Lord Mayor, and ſent to Serjeant Glynn, Mr. Dunning, and Mr. Wedderburn, for their opinion.*

James Cock, the Freebolder of Middleſex, applied by his brother, John Cock, to Mr. Alderman Wilkes, who adviſed every ſtep he purſued. After the Habeas Corpus was ſued out, the Lords of the Admiralty not only granted his diſcharge, but ſent it down to him by expreſs, at their own expence, before the Habeas Corpus could be ſerved.

Letters from Gibraltar mention, that five Spaniſh, and four French men of war of the line, lately paſſed the Gutt, and appeared to be bound for ſome port to the Northward.

It is ſaid that there is a great coolneſs at preſent between a Gentleman of the firſt eminence in the Law, and the Premier, and others in the M-----ry. The Lawyer is much inclined for peace.

Great pains are taken by the Patriots to make up the quarrel between Mr. W----s and Parſon H-----, but it is thought they will not ſucceed; and it is reported, ſome other patriotic Gentlemen are diſpleaſed with the conduct of the former.

Nov. 13. We hear much about the Manilla Ranſom; ſhould it not be ſettled to the Satisfaction of this Kingdom, in the preſent Negotiation carrying on by our Miniſtry, or made a Point of our Quarrel, ſhould a War enſue, there is a Way of deciding the Difference which has not been thought of; namely, commencing a Suit againſt his Catholic Majeſty; nor is this Proceeding without Precedent. The King of Spain (ſays Mr. Selden) was outlawed in Weſtminſter-hall, I being of Counſel againſt him. A Merchant had recovered Coſts againſt him in a Suit, which becauſe he could not get, we adviſed to have the King outlawed for not appearing; and ſo he was. As ſoon as Gondimar heard that, he preſently ſent the Money, by Reaſon if his Maſter had been outlawed, he could not have had the Benefit of the Law, which would have been very prejudicial, there being then many Suits depending betwixt the King of Spain and our Engliſh Merchants.

On Friday laſt the Aldermen Townſend, Sawbridge, and Oliver, requeſted the Lord Mayor to call a Common Council, to conſider of a Bounty for Seamen, which his Lordſhip readily granted for Thurſday. It is ſuppoſed that ſome of the Common Council will move at the ſame Time for a Remonſtrance, that they may convince his Majeſty, that whilſt they are deſirous to ſhew the utmoſt Alacrity in his Service, they are determined to have Redreſs for the Injuries the Conſtitution has received from his Miniſters.

Lord Holland's Accounts will be laid before an auguſt Aſſembly after Chriſtmas Holidays.

On the 3d Inſtant died, at his Seat of Culienhouſe, in Scotland, James Earl of Findlater and Seafield, a Nobleman of very ſingular and extraordinary Merit.----His Lordſhip was one of the Truſtees for improving Manufactures, Fiſheries, &c. and for managing the annexed Forfeited Eſtates in that Part of the united Kingdom, and attended the Buſineſs of theſe Boards with a truly patriotic Zeal and Aſſiduity. For many Years paſt he had reſided almoſt conſtantly on his own Eſtate, and employed his ample Fortune in promoting Trade, Manufactures, Agriculture, and all Kinds of Induſtry. Ever ſolicitous to fill his high Station with real Dignity, and farther to qualify himſelf to be more extenſively uſeful to Society (the ſole Object of his Ambition) he converſed much with, and greatly honoured Men of Letters, and Perſons of Ingenuity in almoſt every Profeſſion, always endeavouring to convert whatever Knowledge he by this Means acquired, to the Benefit and Improvement of his Country.---His natural Diſ-

position was calm, placid, and ſerene, his Sentiments generous and enlarged, his Underſtanding ſolid and manly, and his Integrity of Heart ſuch as could not be ſhaken; being ever a fixed and perſevering Enemy to Jobbing, Cabal, and every Species of Faction, either in public or in private Life. As a Friend and a Companion, thoſe who had the Honour of his Lordſhip's Acquaintance well knew, and will long remember, the pleaſing, the ſenſible, and the amiable Figure he made in that Capacity. To the reſt of his Fellow-ſubjects ſuffice it to ſay, that in him they have loſt one of the moſt honeſt, moſt intelligent, and moſt public-ſpirited of our Nobility; whoſe Example, as it gave Life and Vigour to national Improvements of every Sort within the Sphere of his Influence, ſo will his Loſs be ſincerely felt, and deeply and univerſally lamented.

Nov. 15. A Bill, it is ſaid, is intended to be brought in, to take away the Charter from the Province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay.

We are informed, that the Authors of the intended Aſſaſſination of her Imperial Majeſty the Czarina, have been happily diſcovered. This wicked Conſpiracy, after tracing it through a Variety of Labyrinths, has at laſt been fixed upon the Houſe of Bourbon. The French King's Ambaſſador at St. Peterſburgh, has been fully proved to be charged by his Court with this Commiſſion. In Conſequence of this Diſcovery, the French Ambaſſador, now at Peterſburgh, is a cloſe Priſoner in his own Houſe, where he is guarded Day and Night by a military Detachment, and moſt probably, in a few Days, will be ſentenced to the Puniſhment due to ſo black a Crime, which, in that Country, is the KNOUT.

A Correſpondent informs us, that Debates in the Lower Room of the Robinhood Society Yeſterday, were agitated with great Warmth. Mr. Barry ſpoke near an Hour and an Half, Mr. Buck near an Hour, and Mr. Dodgewell finiſhed the Oppoſition of the Day. The chief Charge brought againſt the Managers was, that of their ſupinely enjoying themſelves at their Country Seats, during the Summer, inſtead of immediately beginning thoſe Preparations for Blows, which they are now in ſuch a Panic about: That War had been meditating by our Enemies ever ſince the Conqueſt of Corſica, which by the leaſt ſpirited Meaſures here at home, muſt have been prevented, and very thankfully too by the French, who would at laſt have been glad of any Pretence to have ſaved the Blood and Treaſure which that Conqueſt coſt them: That we are not prepared in any other Part of the World for a Stroke from the Enemy: Gibraltar, Minorca, the Fiſheries, defenceleſs; and no Dependance on the Colonies for their hearty Support, as in the late War. Mr. Barrington talked of Faction and Sedition; which the Buck of the Society took to himſelf, and threatened to bring before them during the Seaſon, in a regular Manner, a new Repreſentation of St. George's Fields, which, from Materials he had procured, he was enabled to do. Mr. North acquitted himſelf by obſerving, that had he prepared for Blows three Months ago, Mr. Bourbon, and his Family, would have done the ſame; that indeed, we then ſhould have had rather the Start of them; but that, as it is, we have the Start of them, and every Advantage we could have had ſooner. Mr. Barry was very confident that he *ſmelt* War, but nothing more than *a very ſtrong Smell* of it appeared from any Thing that fell in the Converſation of the Day.

A very pathetic Eulogium was, we hear, ſpoken in a certain Aſſembly Yeſterday, on a lately deceaſed popular Commander, by Col. Barre. His Deſcription was ſo juſt, and his Language ſo elegant and affecting, that it drew Tears from almoſt every Eye.

Lord North, in Anſwer to a Hint that had been thrown out, that it was abſurd to employ one Branch of the Houſe of Bourbon to mediate our Differences with the other, aſſured a certain Aſſembly, on Tueſday laſt, "That England wanted no Mediator; that ſhe was able to ſettle her own Diſputes, and reſent any Injuries offered to her; and that he was certain the Gentleman, who entertained that Opinion, muſt have collected his Information either from News-papers or Coffee-houſe Politicians.

Mr. D--d-ſw--ll pledged his Honour in a certain Houſe on Tueſday laſt, that he would at leaſt once in every Seſſion during this Parliament, move that Aſſembly to reſtore to the People their Rights, which had been violated in the Determination upon the Middleſex Election.

We hear, that on the Arrival of Mr. Potter from Madrid, all the Papers relative to the Spaniſh Diſpute (including the laſt Meſſage) will be laid, by Order, before an auguſt Aſſembly: Before which Time neither the Lord Mayor (as was promiſed) nor the Public, need expect to hear the leaſt Syllable about the Matter from Authority.

Some keen-ſighted Politicians pretend to have unravelled one or two Myſteries in a late Speech. *Extraordinary* Supplies are earneſtly ſought for, to defray the public Expences in equipping our Fleets, which ſhews that there is not the leaſt Hope of having theſe Expences (as Lord North intended) from Spain; and at the ſame Time proves that ſome more *extraordinary* Work is expected.

A Correſpondent aſks, Why were not all Lord North's Meſſages and Remonſtrances directed to that *great* Man the *Governor of Buenos Ayes*, who, according to the *Tenor* of a late Speech, was the Aggreſſor, and not the Spaniſh Miniſtry.

We hear that *Doubts* have *already ariſen*, in a Quarter little ſuſpected, relative to granting the Supplies.

We are aſſured that the French King had lately ſent agents to Amſterdam, to negociate a loan on public ſecurity; which was refuſed univerſally, on ſo brittle a foundation, as the Dutch termed it.

A letter from Gibraltar ſays, that two Spaniſh frigates, belonging to the fleet ſtationed at Carthagena, continually follow the Britiſh ſquadron in the Mediterranean, at a diſtance, to obſerve their motions.

Tueſday the Robin-hood debates commenced for the winter ſeaſon; when both the Upper and Lower Societies were extremely full. The former tranſmitted, as uſual, ſome propoſitions to the latter, which being read by the chairman, were afterwards largely and lamely expatiated upon by Mr. Greville, from whom little could be heard, or underſtood, except a motion for the thanks of the Society for the above propoſitions. He was ſeconded very audibly in the ſermonizing way, by Mr. Ap-Rice. Conſiderable objections however to theſe thanks were raiſed on the other ſide of the room, particularly by the great performer Mr. Barry, who poured forth his eloquence for above an hour, by the glaſs; in the midſt of which a thunder ſtorm broke forth, that almoſt ſhook the room; but happily a calm ſoon ſucceeded. In the courſe of this oration much freedom was taken with a certain inſinuation, that the late hoſtile proceedings was the act of the Governor of Buenos Ayres. *He deſired to be informed if it was certain that this Governor had acted from his own motion, and not from the inſtruction of his court; in which caſe he muſt have taken upon him to warn the Engliſh from Falkland's Iſland; afterwards to threaten them with a force that ſhould oblige them to leave the place; and laſtly, actually to ſend that force; and all this without receiving orders to do ſo from the King his maſter. He added, with great pleaſantry, that he had formerly been well acquainted with this Governor, who was at that time an officer in a ſuperior command, and had great merit: "But little (ſays he) did my good friend Don Franciſco ever dream of arriving at this pitch of honour, and being conſidered by the K. of G. B. as his enemy." But the reſentment of the K. of G. B. it ſeems, was levelled for two years together againſt a wretched libeller, and now againſt the poor Governor of Buenos Ayres; againſt John Wilkes, Eſq; juſt come out of the King's Bench priſon, and my old acquaintance Don Franciſco.*

In the courſe of this oration, the not-orious *Mr. Berrington having been a little freely dealt with, for ſending ſome unintelligible orders in the laſt war, Mr. Berrington declared, that ſince he had been in office, he had written letters upon letters, hundreds of letters, and thouſands of letters, nay, he believed he might even ſay an hundred thouſand letters, without the leaſt fault having been found with any of them, except indeed* one, *about ſome doings in St. George's Fields, which the voice of faction and ſedition had formerly miſrepreſented in that ſelf-ſame Robin-hood Society.*

The Gentleman at whom this laſt ſtroke was aimed (Minheer Burkenhoof) ſtarted from his ſeat, returned the blow with great fury indeed, and ſwore by all the Gods, that he then pledged himſelf to bring St. George's Fields into that Aſſembly Room, by ways and means he had lately procured, and which, he ſeemed to threaten, ſhould confound his antagoniſt, and aſtoniſh that Society. Much more was added in the menacing as well as the flowery way.

It is remarkable that no amendment to the propoſition *was moved; ſo the thanks of the Society, as uſual, paſſed by a very great majority.*

Tueſday Mr. Burke, and Colonel Barre, convinced the members of a certain great aſſembly, that they were as firm in the cauſe of freedom as ever, by their animated attack upon the unaccountable proceedings of the Premier, who was obſerved ſeveral times to turn pale, and gnaw his nether lip.

The complaint of the Governor of Buenos Ayres, *in a certain oration, looks as if a Great Perſonage had been adviſed to call the* ſervant *to an account inſtead of the* maſter.

WILLIAMSBURG, *January* 10.

The Brigantine Thomas and Mary, Captain Dunſley, arrived in York River from London, in Lat. 35:40, Long. 73:20, fell in with the Sloop Unity, John Buchanan, Maſter, from Philadelphia, bound to St. Vincent, which, on the 18th Inſtant, about 12 Leagues from Cape-Henlopen, carried away her Maſt about 20 Feet from the Deck. She intended for Charleſtown, or Bermuda, to refit.

ANNAPOLIS, *January* 17.

We hear that his Excellency the Governor, with the Advice of his Lordſhip's Council, was this Day pleaſed to iſſue a Proclamation, proroguing the General Aſſembly of this Province, to Tueſday, the Firſt Day of October next.

NEW-YORK, January 21.

The Harriot Packet, Capt. Lee, ſailed with the Mail for Falmouth laſt Friday; and the Britannia, Capt. Munds, ſailed for London the Day following.

PHILADELPHIA, January 24.

COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES.

Mr. HILLEGAS,	Mr. ROSS,
Mr. PAWLING,	Mr. THOMAS MINSHALL,
Mr. BROWN,	Mr. BIDDLE,
Mr. JOHN JACOBS,	Mr. EDMUNDS.

Ordered,

THAT the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES do ſit as often, during the preſent Seſſion of Aſſembly, as there may be Occaſion, to hear the Complaints of Perſons, who conceive themſelves aggrieved by any Public Officer of this Province, in the taking exorbitant Fees for Services done in Diſcharge of his Office, or any other Public Grievance.

Reſolved,

THAT this Houſe will receive no Petitions for private Bills after the 4th Day of *February* next.

Extract from the JOURNALS, *January* 17, 1771,

CHARLES MOORE,
Clerk of ASSEMBLY.

We hear that LYN-FORD LARDNER, Eſq; is appointed Comptroller of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms for this Port, in the Room of the late ALEXANDER BARCLAY, Eſq; deceaſed.

On Wedneſday, the 16th Inſtant, departed this Life, Mr. AMOS HILLBORN, of this City, Merchant. A young Gentleman, univerſally eſteemed for his many Virtues---which not only denominate him the humane upright Man, but what is of infinitely greater Moment---the ſincere Chriſtian. His Remains, attended by a great Concourſe of reſpectable Citizens, were on Sunday laſt depoſited in Friends Burying-Ground.

We hear that the PREMIUM of TEN POUNDS for the greateſt Quantity of ſound *Cocoons*, above *Twenty Thouſand*, raiſed within one Family, and brought to the Filature in this City for the laſt Year, was adjudged by the Managers to JOHANNA ETWIN, of Bethlehem.

On Saturday, the 12th Inſtant, one Thompſon was committed to the Goal of this City, for feloniouſly entering the Houſe of Mr. Ludwick Kuhn, at Kenſington, the Night before, with Intent to rob him; the Fact is related as follows, Mr. Kuhn waking in the Night, heard ſome Noiſe in the Room, which he imagined to be the Servant attending the Children with ſomething they wanted, but preſently feeling ſomebody reaching for his Wife's Pockets, where his Keys were, he jumped up, and ſeized hold of Thomſon's Hair, who, being a very ſtrong Fellow, drew him out of Bed, when a Scuffle enſued; and Thompſon threatened to rip him open, if he did not let him go; but Mr. Kuhn, thinking his Life in Danger, made an obſtinate Reſiſtance, and at length over-powered and ſecured him; and when a Light was brought, a Knife was found lying on the Floor, near the Bed-ſide, with which, it is ſuppoſed, he intended to have put his Threats in Execution.

Yeſterday Se'nnight, about Six o' Clock in the Evening, a Woman was knocked down, near St. Peter's Church, by a Man in a blue Surtout Coat, who robbed her of ſome Wearing Apparel, and other Things, and then made off.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Schooner Mary, W. Alexander, from St. Croix. Ship Molly, E. Belford, Cadiz. Sloop Bentham, R. Alberſon, and Sloop Charlotte, J. Cobourne, from New-York.

OUTWARDS. Ship Betſy, S. Hawke, for Jamaica. Brig Sally, J. Thompſon, Antigua. Ship Sally, J. Hazelwood, for Liſbon.

CLEARED. Sloop Unity, W. Carliſle, to Jamaica. Brig Globe, J. Garrigues, to Liſbon.

Philadelphia, January 24, 1771.

A FEW GERMAN FAMILIES, that lately came paſſengers from Rotterdam and Cowes, in the ſhip Minerva, Capt. Thomas Arnott, are deſirous to bind themſelves, for a reaſonable time of ſervitude, to ſuch perſons as may want them, and can diſcharge the freight to WILLING and MORRIS, who are willing to give any credit that may be deſired, upon ſufficient bonds, bearing intereſt.

Philadelphia, January 22, 1771.

THE Partnerſhip of WILLIAMS and ELDRIDGE, being expired, all thoſe who are indebted to them, and thoſe who have Demands againſt them, are deſired to call on DANIEL WILLIAMS as ſoon as may be, in order to ſettle their Accompts.

To the PUBLIC.

THAT Tract of LAND, in the County of Bucks, called the MANOR *of* PENNSBURY, *being advertiſed for Sale, in the Pennſylvania Gazette, No.* 2195---*This is to inform the Public, in order to prevent their riſquing their Property, in Purchaſes of the Gentlemen, to whom they are in ſaid Advertiſement directed to apply, that I am adviſed by able Counſel, my Title to that Tract of Land is good, and that I am determined to vindicate the ſame.*

Jan. 17, 1771. ¶ TIMOTHY HURST.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday, the fourth of February, at 5 o' clock in the evening, at the houſe of Benjamin Davids, at the corner of Second and Arch-ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia, A certain meſſuage, and lot of ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Second ſtreet, between Mulberry-ſtreet and High-ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth, on Second-ſtreet, 18 feet, or thereabouts, and in depth 153 feet, or thereabouts; bounded northward by a lot late of James Steel, ſouthward by ground of Hannah Morris's, eaſtward by Second-ſtreet aforeſaid, and weſtward by an alley late of James Steel; taken in execution, and to be ſold by

JUDAH FOULKE, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, January 24, 1771.

A PARCEL of Goods, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen, are in the Cuſtody of the Sheriff of Philadelphia County, which will be ſold in two Weeks from the Date hereof, to pay the Charges of the Perſons in whoſe Poſſeſſion they were found, unleſs the Owner or Owners ſhall apply, and prove their Property, before that time.

Was FOUND the 21ſt Day of January inſt. in Cherry-Alley, in PHILADELPHIA,

A *POCKET-BOOK, full of Papers, among which, an old Petition to the Aſſembly of New-Jerſey, with ſeveral old Accounts; it is marked* E. R. 1759. *The Owner, by applying to the Printers, proving his Property, and paying the Charge of this Advertiſement, may have it again.*

To be SOLD, or LETT on Groundrent,

A LOT of Ground, on Second-ſtreet, near Walnut-ſtreet, containing in Front, on Second-ſtreet, 51 Feet, and in Depth 100 Feet. For Terms, apply to SAMUEL POWEL, who has alſo ſundry Lots to lett in Walnut-ſtreet, Third-ſtreet, and Front-ſtreet. 6 W.

Cheſter, January 19, 1771.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, *on the* 19th *day of February next, about one o' clock, on the premiſes, will be ſold by vendue, a certain piece or parcel of land, containing about* 100 *acres, be the ſame more or leſs (ſubject to the right of John Douglaſs the elder, and wife, of and in the ſame, during their lives) ſituate in the townſhip of Oxford, in Cheſter county; bounded by lands of John Guttery, John Stuart, and Octarara creek; late the eſtate of John Douglaſs, junior, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold by*

JESSE MARIS, *Sheriff.*

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, *on the* 23*d day of February next, about two o' clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, will be expoſed to ſale, a certain meſſuage, plantation, and tract of land, ſituate in Haverford townſhip, Cheſter county, containing* 80 *acres, be the ſame more or leſs, with a good orchard, ſeveral acres of meadow, and a good ſpring of water near the door; bounded by lands of Joſeph Caldwell, John Lewis, Simon Letchbergers, and the road leading from Newtown to Philadelphia; late the eſtate of Peter M'Dowell, deceaſed, now of Mary M'Dowell, Adminiſtratrix; ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold by*

JESSE MARIS, *Sheriff.*

Philadelphia, January 22, 1771.

To be SOLD, wholeſale and retail, by the ſubſcriber, at his houſe in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, half way between Second and Third-ſtreets, and nearly oppoſite the Three Tun Tavern,

A VARIETY of SCALE BEAMS, and SCALES; alſo a general aſſortment of lead and iron weights.

§ S. GARRIGUES, *Clerk of the Market.*

A GOOD BILLIARD TABLE, to be diſpoſed of on reaſonable Terms. Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe, may be informed where it is, by applying to the Printers hereof. ¶

BY virtue of an order of Orphan's Court, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, on the 27th and 28th days of February next, at one o' clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Archibald Thompſon, in Norriton townſhip; ſundry lands and tenements, late of the eſtate of CHARLES NORRIS, Eſq; deceaſed, viz.

The Norriton Mills, of Schuylkill and Stony-creek, 18 miles from the city of Philadelphia, with a large tract of about 531 acres of land, and a fine iſland, called Barbados Iſland, containing 88 acres, joined together by a mill-dam.----Exact draughts or plats of the ſaid mills and lands, marking the ſpots of any meſſuages or tenements, fields, meadows, and woods, are now preparing, and will be put up to public view, at the London Coffee-houſe, in Philadelphia; at the mill, in Norriton; at Matthias Slough's, in Lancaſter; and at Wright's Ferry, on Saſquehanna. The aforeſaid mills have theſe many years lett for 100l. and the plantation for 50l.

A meſſuage or tenement, with 46 acres and 151 perches of land, adjoining to the mill tract, leaſed to Andrew Crawford for 60 years, at 6l. per annum, there being 46 years of the ſaid term yet to come, and unexpired.

Another meſſuage or tenement, with 45 acres, in Norriton aforeſaid, leaſed to Frederick Borr for 60 years, at Three Piſtoles per annum; there being 50 years of the ſaid term to come, and unexpired.

Another meſſuage or Tenement, with 98 acres and 90 perches of land, in Norriton aforeſaid, leaſed to Jacob Slough for 40 years, at the yearly rent of 40 buſhels of wheat.---- The reſidue of the term of this leaſe unexpired is 32 years.

Another meſſuage or tenement, with 99 acres and 32 perches of land, in Worceſter townſhip, leaſed to Martin Newbaker, for 50 years, at the yearly rent of 40 buſhels of wheat, 32 years yet to come.

Another meſſuage or tenement, with 49 acres and 96 perches, in Worceſter aforeſaid, leaſed to George Krieger, for 40 years, at the yearly rent of 20 buſhels of wheat, 32 years yet to come.

Another meſſuage or tenement, with 49 acres and 96 perches of land, in Worceſter aforeſaid, leaſed to Nicholas Singer, for the lives of himſelf, his wife, and children, rent 20 buſhels of wheat.

And another meſſuage or tenement, with 139 acres and 32 perches, partly in Worceſter aforeſaid, and partly in Whitpain townſhip, in the tenure of Nicholas Kniſell; leaſe is at will; rent 59 buſhels and a half of wheat.

The Proprietaries quitrent of the whole, One Engliſh Shilling per hundred acres.

The conditions of ſale are, that the purchaſer pay one third part of the purchaſe-money in the middle of March, and the other two third parts thereof, with intereſt, in the middle of September next.

MARY NORRIS, Adminiſtratrix.

To encourage the ſale of the aforeſaid mills, mill tract, and iſland, it is thought proper to mention in this place, that the purchaſer thereof may have, if it ſuits him, the loan of at leaſt one half of the purchaſe-money, for the ſpace of five years; he giving the premiſes in mortgage to the lender, and paying intereſt half yearly.---Apply to *Lewis Weiſs*, Scrivener, in Philadelphia, who will alſo ſhew the title of the premiſes.

To be SOLD, at a reaſonable PRICE,

THE Time of an Apprentice Lad, who is bound to learn the Shoemaker's Trade; he has yet ſeven Years and ten Months to ſerve, is a ſmart likely Boy, and is ſold for no Fault. Any Maſter Shoemaker, who wants ſuch a one, may know the Particulars, by enquiring of the Subſcriber, living in Germantown, on Mr. John Wiſtar's Place. PETER FRITSHY. ¶

FOUND, laſt Sunday Morning, near the Middle Ferry, a SILVER WATCH. Whoever has loſt the ſame, by proving his Property, and paying Charges, may have it again, by applying to JOHN TINNEY, at Mr. JAMES's, at the Upper Ferry, on Schuylkill. ¶

STOLEN, on Thurſday evening, the 17th of this inſtant January, out of the barn-yard of the ſubſcriber, in Eaſt-Caln townſhip, Cheſter county, near Downing's mill, a brown MARE, three years old paſt, about 14 hands high, with a ſtar in her forehead, about as large as a dollar, when taken had old ſhoes on before, part of her under lip white, the hair in her mane and tail coarſe, the tail curley, paces and trots, a very good hackney when taken, ſhe is with foal. If the mare is ſecured for the owner, a reward of Forty Shillings will be paid; if the thief and mare is ſecured, ſo that the thief may be brought to juſtice, a reward of THREE POUNDS TEN SHILLINGS will be paid by me MORDECAI CLOUD. ¶

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Baltimore, near the Forks of Gunpowder, on the 29th of December laſt, two Engliſh convict ſervant men, viz. JOHN BURNES, about 5 feet 6 inches high, well ſet, and has light coloured hair, tied behind; had on, when he went away, a light coloured frize jacket, the ſleeves of two different colours, the lower part yellow, a blue double-breaſted ditto, a pair of cotton breeches, the knees tied with blue ſtrings, an ozenbrigs ſhirt, felt hat, country made ſhoes, tied with ſtrings, and light-blue ribbed worſted ſtockings. The other, named JOHN JOHNSTON, about 5 feet 5 inches high, much pitted with the ſmall-pox, thin viſage, and ſhort black hair; had on, when he went away, a blue ſurtout coat, a red regimental jacket, with yellow facings, one blue under jacket, a pair of old ſhoes, old worſted ſtockings, old leather breeches, much daubed with tar and greaſe. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid ſervants, ſo as their maſters may have them again, ſhall have SIX POUNDS reward, paid by HERCULES KAMP, and CHARLES BAKER, junior. ¶

HISTORY.

THIS DAY WAS PUBLISHED,

THE SECOND VOLUME of that exalted HISTORICAL WORK, intituled, *Robertſon's Hiſtory of Charles the Fifth*, &c. and is now ready to be delivered to the Subſcribers, and to all Perſons that now chooſe to encourage American Manufactures, Price only One Dollar, although the Britiſh Edition cannot be imported for leſs than Four Dollars each Volume.---The THIRD VOLUME of this celebrated Hiſtory is now in the Preſs, and will ſoon be finiſhed; therefore, all Perſons that are perſuaded One Volume is an equivalent for One Dollar, and are pleaſed to ſend their Names to ROBERT BELL, at the Union Library, in Third-ſtreet, or to any other Bookſeller, may depend upon Ebullitions of Gratitude, from

January 17, 1771. THE EDITOR.

N. B. SUBSCRIBERS in the Jerſeys, may be ſupplied by ISAAC COLLINS, Printer, in Burlington, and Mr. DUNLAP ADAMS, in Trenton. ¶

Publiſhed, and to be SOLD by

ISAAC COLLINS,

At his Printing-Office, in Burlington,

THE LAWS and VOTES of laſt Seſſions of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the Province of *New-Jerſey*; by whom Printing is performed in a neat and correct Manner, and the beſt Price given for *Hogs Briſtles*, and clean *Linen Rags*.

Where alſo may be had, Writing and Wrapping Paper by the Ream, &c. with a Variety of School Books, &c. Stationary and Blanks, by Wholeſale and Retail. Book and Pocket Almanacks for 1771, to be ſold at the above Printing-Office. ‡

To be SOLD, by

JOSEPH DRINKER,

In Front-ſtreet, above the Bank Meeting-houſe, and next Door to Doctor George Weed's,

A Quantity of genuine SCOTCH SNUFF, to be ſold very low, much cheaper than this Country Snuff, and better; alſo a Parcel of Quart Spice Bottles, and Doctors Quart Bottles; likewiſe Doctors Phials, of ſeveral Sizes, very cheap. At ſaid Place may be had, China, Stone, Glaſs, Delph and Queen's Ware, with many other Kinds of Goods. ¶

PURSUANT to an order of the Orphan's Court for Cheſter County, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, on Tueſday, the 12th day of February next, on the premiſes, a certain piece or parcel of land, ſituate in Weſt Nantmill, in Cheſter County, bounded by lands of Gayen Wallace, Robert M'Connaughy, and by Brandywine creek, and by lands of Thomas Carſon, and Robert Wallace, containing 232 acres and 3 quarters, beſides the uſual allowance; late the eſtate of John Thompſon, deceaſed. The Vendue to begin at 12 o'clock, where due attendance will be given, and the conditions of ſale made known, by ELIZABETH THOMPSON, and JAMES MOORE, Adminiſtrat. ¶

To be LETT for a Term of Years,

THAT commodious ſeat, in Moore's-Town, in the county of Burlington, Weſt New-Jerſey, where Joſhua Biſpham lately lived, conſiſting of a good ſtone houſe, four rooms on a floor, two kitchens, a good convenient ſhop for dry goods, and another for wet ditto, a large convenient cellar, and ſtore, convenient for the pork trade, where 900 barrels of pork have been manufactured in one year, good convenient ſtables, and other out-houſes. Alſo a good bearing orchard, and large garden, contiguous to ſaid buildings, two lots of meadow, containing about 8 acres; the premiſes are in a healthy part of the country, on the great road leading from Philadelphia to Mount-Holly, about 10 miles from Cooper's ferries. For terms enquire of JOHN HUESTIS, living in Moore's-Town. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A Small plantation, containing 50 acres of good LAND, lying in Providence, in Cheſter county, on the great road leading from Philadelphia to Edgmont and Goſhen, and on the great road from Cheſter to Coneſtogoe road and the Great Valley; having thereon a good two ſtory dwelling-houſe, with three rooms on a floor, and a ſhop well finiſhed, with a good barn, ſtable, and draw-well at the door; it is well watered and timbered, and ſome very good meadow made, and more may be made; ſuitable for either tavern or ſtore. For terms of ſale, apply to JOHN MOORE, in Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia, or to SAMUEL OLIVER, in Providence, near the Premiſes. ‡

TO BE LETT,

And entered on the latter end of March next,

A VALUABLE plantation, three miles from this city, on the eaſt ſide of Frankford road, containing near 300 acres of land, a large houſe, 5 rooms on a floor, barn, ſtable, a ſpring-houſe for milk, 40 acres of meadow, a run of water runs through the whole meadow, never dry, a large quantity of low and upland may be made meadow, a large quantity of woodland for fencing and firewood, the ground is a good ſoil for grain; great variety of fruit, apples, pears, peaches, cherries and mulberries, very convenient to ſupply the market with great variety of market truck, alſo with milk, butter, and cheeſe. Any perſon that takes the plantation on a leaſe, muſt have a large ſtock of milch cows, ſheep, and ſome horſes. For terms, apply to the ſubſcriber, next door to the Old Ferry Houſe, in Water-ſtreet. BENJAMIN RAWLE. ¶

To be SOLD, or LETT,

And may be entered on the Twenty-fifth of March next,

A *PLANTATION, called TACKONY, near the mouth of Frankford Creek, containing about 170 acres of land, about 100 acres whereof are cleared, and in good fence, about 10 acres of drained banked meadow, and a conſiderable quantity more of upland meadow may ſtill be made. There is on this tract of land a large brick dwelling-houſe, with a piazza, gardens well fenced in, a good ſtone barn and ſtables, and a large orchard of very fine fruit trees. If any perſon ſhould incline to purchaſe, they may have three or four years to pay the money, giving ſecurity, and paying intereſt. The above plantation is not more than ſix miles from Philadelphia, has a landing on Delaware, and on Frankford Creek, commands a fine view of both river and creek, and would be a good ſituation for a Gentleman's country ſeat, the road to it, being one of the beſt near this city. For further particulars, enquire of*

THOMAS WILLING.

TO BE LETT,

A PLANTATION, five Miles from this City, in the Precinct of RICHMOND, commonly called, POINT-NO-POINT, containing 116 acres, about one half well drained meadow, to be entered on the 25th of March next. Enquire of GEORGE ROBERTS. Tbc.

ALL perſons having any demands againſt the eſtate of Richard Clayton, of the Manor of Moorland, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, to the ſubſcribers; and thoſe who are indebted to the ſaid eſtate, by bond, bill, or otherwiſe, are requeſted to make immediate payment, to enable the executors to pay off the legatees.

BLATHWAITE JONES, THOMAS AUSTIN, Executors.

The above *B. Jones* has to lett, a ſmall plantation, in the townſhip of Paſſyunk, about two miles and a half from the city, containing 37 acres, moſt of it in good clover and timothy, handy to the market; whoever inclines to rent the ſame, may have it with or without the ſtock; no one need to apply, but ſuch as can give ſecurity for the rent, if required. *B. Jones.*

HENRY BURNET, *Conveyancer,*

INFORMS the PUBLIC, that being conſiderably recovered from his late illneſs, he now practices his buſineſs in the moſt accurate and authentic manner, and with the greateſt ſecrecy and diſpatch: And doth keep his OFFICE in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, three doors below Second-ſtreet.

CONVEYANCING is of ſuch vaſt importance to all perſons intereſted in eſtates, that the validity of their titles, the ſecurity of their poſſeſſions, rights and properties, and the ſatisfaction to Teſtators, of having their intentions eſtabliſhed by their laſt wills and teſtaments, mainly, indeed wholly, depend upon the ſkill of the perſon whom they employ; it therefore doth well behove the parties to proceed with caution, to act upon mature deliberation, and to apply to thoſe only who are ſkilful and expert in the art, who have become maſters in the profeſſion by a regular apprenticeſhip, and whoſe knowledge is founded upon "ſolid judgment, and may be relied on as the reſult of ſettled experience." But not to comment further on its eſſential utility, the *advertiſer* thinks it highly requiſite to notice, that he received his inſtruction, as an apprentice, from that judicious and juſtly celebrated Mr. *John Reily*, deceaſed, whoſe ſuperior judgment and ſkill in the profeſſion, is univerſally acknowledged---a profeſſion, "of which (to uſe the language of a gentleman of Lincoln's Inn) he has the honour to be a member: Honour let me call it---ſince to deſerve a more inferior appellative muſt proceed from the miſconduct of the practiſer." ¶ 10s. Tbctf.

Thoſe who are deſirous to lend or borrow money upon intereſt (by way of mortgage) he has frequent, almoſt conſtant, opportunities to ſerve to their mutual and entire ſatisfaction.

Lancaſter, January 10, 1771.

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER,

SEVENTEEN hundred ACRES of LAND, in Derry townſhip, Lancaſter county, 281 acres thereof, at the mouth of Conewagoe creek, and up the river Saſquehanna, the land remarkably good, upwards of 40 acres of meadow, on the ſaid creek, may eaſily be made and watered; alſo a very convenient ſeat for a merchant and ſaw mills, it being bounded on the river, and above the Falls of Conewagoe, and therefore has the convenience of water carriage, to the heads of ſaid river; there are 30 acres clear, a log-houſe, 16 feet by 20, and ſome bearing apple-trees.

Alſo 223 acres, part of an iſland in the river Saſquehanna, and oppoſite the above mentioned tract, 20 acres whereof are clear, and the reſt well timbered, and rich enough for hemp.

Alſo 800 acres of land, about one mile above the mouth of Conewagoe creek, and adjoining the river Saſquehanna, there are three tenements, with tolerable good log-houſes, 100 acres on the whole clear, ſome meadow already made, and a great quantity more to be cleared, and eaſily watered.

Alſo 400 acres, three miles from the river, and near the Round Top, at leaſt 100 acres of meadow may be made on this tract; the whole is well watered and timbered, and the greateſt part of the upland very good for grain.

Any perſon or perſons inclinable to purchaſe the whole, or any part of the ſaid land, are deſired to apply to the ſubſcriber, on Tueſday, the 12th of February, at the houſe of Barnabas Quin, adjoining one of the ſaid tracts of land, and any perſon deſirous to view the lands, before the day of ſale, are deſired to apply to Mr. Magee, adjoining Temple's Tavern, who will ſhew the lands. ¶ 7/6. JOSEPH GALLOWAY.

WHEREAS the Partnerſhip of WINEY and BUNNER is nearly expired, they therefore deſire all thoſe that are any wiſe indebted to them, to diſcharge their reſpective Balances, to prevent Trouble.-----They have a few Pipes of Fyall, and ſome Quarter Caſks of old Liſbon Wine, on Hand, which they will ſell low for Caſh only. *tbc. 2 M.*

To be LETT or SOLD,

TWO ſtone meſſuages or tenements, and contiguous tracts of land, containing about 125 acres, ſituate in New-Providence Townſhip, Philadelphia County, on the Manatawny road, 28 miles from Philadelphia, and the ſame diſtance from Reading, at one of which tenements there hath been a tavern kept for ſeveral years paſt; there are on the premiſes a good barn, ſtone ſtables, and other out-houſes, about 15 acres of meadow, and a good bearing orchard, of about 150 apple and cherry trees, &c. For terms, apply to DANIEL REES, *on the premiſes, or to the ſubſcriber, in Philadelphia,*

Tbc. DAVID KENNEDY.

To be SOLD, by public VENDUE,

At the London Coffee-Houſe, on Saturday, the 9th of February, at Twelve o' Clock at Noon,

A STRONG likely NEGROE MAN, about 32 Years of Age, fit for Town or Country Buſineſs. If any Owner of a Saw-mill wants to purchaſe him, his Maſter will take Half the Price in Boards and Scantling; the other Half may remain on Intereſt, giving Security, if required. ¶

Newport, January 18, 1771.

THE Subſcribers beg Leave to inform the PUBLIC in general, and their Friends in particular, That they have a very convenient Wharff, and large Stores, fit for the Reception of Flour, and all Kinds of Country Produce, which they purpoſe tranſporting to Philadelphia in a very fine Shallop, which will carry upwards of 400 Barrels. Thoſe who will pleaſe to favour them with their Commands, may depend on immediate Diſpatch, Punctuality, and quick Returns made them, by FERGUSON M'ILVAINE, and ABRAHAM BOYS. ¶

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER,

THE choice of two plantations, the one ſituate in the townſhip of Northampton, in the county of Burlington, containing 232 acres of land, 100 acres of which will produce excellent wheat, 100 of woodland, 40 acres of good meadow ground, and 50 more may be made, with a good orchard, which produces variety of good fruits, a good dwelling-houſe, with 3 fire-places, 5 rooms upon the floor, with a good cellar, barn, and ſtables, within 4 miles of Burlington, 5 of Mount-holly, and 1 mile of the navigable river; the ſaid plantation is well watered in every field, winter or ſummer; the joining fences are in good repair, 4 partition fences divides the whole.

The ſecond plantation, ſituate within 4 miles of Mount-holly, and 1 mile from the river, containing 160 acres of land, well watered in every field, winter or ſummer, 60 acres of which produces excellent wheat, 20 acres of good clear meadow ground, and 10 acres more may be made; a good orchard, a good dwelling wood houſe, with a good cellar, and two fire-places; the ſame in good tenantable repair.

Any perſon, inclinable to purchaſe the choice of ſaid plantations, may know the terms, by applying to ABRAHAM KELLY, in Northampton, in the county of Burlington; or THOMAS ELTON, fronting the Barrack-guard, Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia. January 15, 1771. ¶

To be SOLD, by PUBLIC VENDUE,

On the 30th Day of this inſtant January, at One o' Clock in the Afternoon, at the Houſe of Alexander Simmarel, in Sadſbury Townſhip, Cheſter County,

TWO Surveys of LAND, on Application made by a certain Robert Rodgers, one containing 19 Acres, the other 22, lying partly in Sadſbury, and partly in Weſt-Caln, adjoining Land of John Fargus, Thomas Law, Robert Cooper, and others. Any Perſons inclining to view the ſaid Land, may apply to the Subſcribers, at ſaid Simmarel's, on the Morning before the Sale. ¶

DAVID WHITEHILL, *and* LEONARD WILKINS.

To be LETT or SOLD, and entered on immediately.

THE noted TAVERN, known by the name of the Three Crowns, of Saliſbury townſhip, Lancaſter county, and 16 miles this ſide Lancaſter, on the high road to Philadelphia. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe either part, or the whole, with the land, may have their own time for payment; full information will be given of the ſame, by applying to Mr. Matthias Slough, in Lancaſter, or, the owner, HENRY KEPPELE, at Philadelphia. ¶

RUN away from the ſubſcribers hereof, on the 4th day of this inſtant January, a certain JOHN HALL, late of Pileſgrove, a Blackſmith by trade, a rough looking thick ſet fellow; had on, when he went away, a claret coloured coat, and other clothes; ſays that he was born near Pennypack, in Pennſylvania; took with him ſundry things not his own property, as alſo left his bail. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid John Hall, in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that he may be had again, ſhall receive Forty Shillings reward, from ¶ PETER LOWDERBACK, or THOMAS HAMILTON.

York-Town, January 14, 1771.

BY virtue of ſundry writs of execution to me directed, on Monday, the 28th of this inſtant, on the premiſes hereafter mentioned, will be expoſed to ſale, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, a certain furnace, forge, griſt-mill, and ſaw-mill, on Codorus creek, in the townſhip of Hellam, with the utenſils thereto belonging, and alſo the tract of land whereon the ſaid iron-works and mills are erected, containing 160 acres, more or leſs; together with all other lands in the ſaid townſhip of Hellam, and townſhip of Manchеſter, heretofore purchaſed or contracted for, for the uſe of the ſaid iron-works, containing, by eſtimation, 3000 acres, more or leſs.---And alſo a tract of land called Smithfield, containing 31 acres, and allowance, ſituate in Warrington townſhip, adjoining the lands of Jacob Brindley and others. And a large quantity of coals, cord wood, and pig iron (ſome whereof is part wrought) a ſett of ſmith's tools; all having been ſeized as the eſtate of William Bennet, and to be ſold by GEORGE EICKELBERGER, *Sheriff.* ¶

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that a Tax of Five Shillings per Acre is laid on the Northern Diſtrict of Kingſeſs Meadows, to be paid into the Hands of the Treaſurer, on or before the Firſt Day of February. By Order of the Managers,

‡ GEORGE GRAY, Treaſurer.

TO BE SOLD,

ALL that Tract of LAND, ſituate in the County of Bucks, in the Province of Pennſylvania, known by the Name of PENNSBURY MANOR, containing upwards of 6000 Acres, and now laid out in 28 Farms. For Terms of Sale, apply to JOSEPH KIRKBRIDE, and THOMAS RICHE, living near the premiſes. †

STRAYED or ſtolen from the meadows of the ſubſcriber, near Glouceſter Point, on the 10th January inſtant, a bay mare, about 14 hands high, 4 years old, a hog mane, and ſwitch tail, remarkably long bodied, a natural trotter, ſhod before, has neither brand nor ear-mark, but ſuppoſed to be ſtolen, as there was a ſmall brown horſe, about 12 hands high, with a bob tail, and bald face, with a ſnip, left in the place. Whoever takes up the ſaid mare, and brings her to the ſubſcriber, living in Market-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite the ſign of the Indian King, ſhall have *Forty Shillings* reward, and reaſonable charges. And whoever has loſt the above deſcribed horſe, by making application to me, and paying the charges, ſhall have him again.

ANDREW BANKSON.

THREE POUNDS a CORD for the Bodies of Beach Wood-trees of the white Sort, with a large Growth, and commonly a ſmooth Bark, ſplit or quartered only, and the better if cut with a Croſs-cut-ſaw, to be paid by the Subſcriber, who continues the making of all Sorts of *Carpenters* and *Joiners Plains*, and the Sale of Variety of *Hard-ware*, &c. the third Door turning up from Church-alley, in Third-ſtreet. SAMUEL CARUTHERS.

N. B. All Creditors to whom I am indebted above nine Months may receive their proper Balances; and all Debtors who regard their Credit, are requeſted to call and pay, and all others likewiſe, to avoid paying above Twenty Shillings in the Pound. Tbctf.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE plantation, ſituate in Radnor townſhip, Cheſter county, containing of right 125 acres, about 60 acres thereof cleared, carefully kept clean from garlic and briars, fenced chiefly with cheſtnut rails, 10 acres of meadow, ſome of which is well watered, and the woodland well timbered, with a ſtream of water running through the ſame, called the Gulph Run, where there is a conveniency to build a mill, with 30 feet fall, about 14 miles from Philadelphia; having thereon a frame dwelling-houſe and kitchen, with two water ſpouts handy to the ſame, a good frame barn, a ſtone ſpring-houſe, with an excellent never-failing ſpring, and a good orchard, with many ſorts of grafted fruit, and ſome pear trees, and grafted cherry trees of ſeveral ſorts; a peach orchard, and a good paled garden: The title thereof indiſputable. Whoever is inclined to view the premiſes, and know the conditions of ſale, may apply to the owner, living on the ſame.

¶ JASHER ROBERTS.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, on the Premiſes, on Monday, the 4th of February enſuing,

A VALUABLE Plantation, whereon Lawrence Rice now dwells, lying in Weſt Whiteland Townſhip, Cheſter County, on the Road leading from Cheſter to Lancaſter, and the new Road laid out from Philadelphia to Lancaſter runs cloſe by the Door, about 25 Miles from Philadelphia, and 16 from Cheſter, containing 237 Acres of good Land, more or leſs, with the uſual Allowance for Roads, 20 Acres of Meadow made, and more may be made, Part of it well watered, with a never failing Stream; there is about 150 Acres cleared, and the Woodland well timbered, a good young bearing Orchard, a good Dwelling-houſe and Kitchen, Spring-houſe, Barn, Stables, and other Out-houſes thereon; the whole in good Repair, and the Title indiſputable. The Terms will be made eaſy to the Purchaſer, and publiſhed on the Day of Sale. ¶

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away, the 9th day of December, 1770, from the ſubſcriber, living in Cæſil county, Maryland, about 3 miles from Eliſha Hughes's, two Iriſh ſervant men, one named John Quelch, *about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, 19 years of age, of a dark complexion, wears his black hair, has a large noſe, and is an ill looking fellow; had on, when he went away, a blue ſurtout coat, with mohair buttons, buckſkin breeches, ſhort lappelled buckſkin jacket, Ruſſia ſheeting ſhirt, blue and white cotton ſtockings, good ſhoes, with buckles not fellows, and a half-worn beaver hat; he is a leather-dreſſer and breeches-maker by trade.----The other, named* John Meahan, *by trade a leather-dreſſer, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, ſmooth faced, wears his black hair, and well limbed; had on, when he went away, a dark grey ſhort coat, with two pieces in the back of it, lined with ſtriped linſey, an old whitiſh jacket, Ruſſia ſheeting ſhirt, good buckſkin breeches, with ſtrings in the knees, coarſe dark grey ſtockings, ſoaled ſhoes, one of them ripped in the ſide of the quarter, an old wool hat, with one cock in it, ſtitched with thread. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervants, and ſecures them, ſo that their maſter may get them again, ſhall have* Twenty Shillings *for each, if taken within 20 miles of home; or the above reward, if 40 miles, and reaſonable charges, paid by*

¶ JACOB LEMMON.

N. B. Maſters of veſſels are forbid to take them off at their peril.

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